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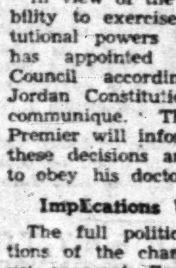
Jordan Cabinet Strips King Talal of Powers

3-MAN REGENCY COUNCIL APPOINTED

The Jordan Cabinet has deprived King Talal of royal powers until further notice and appointed a Council of Regency to rule, whether the King be present or absent, until he is considered fit to resume his duties.

Meeting in an extraordinary session yesterday morning the Cabinet appointed a three-man Regency Council consisting of Ibrahim Pasha Hashem, President of the Jordan Senate, Senator Suleiman Pasha Toukan, Defence Minister, and Senator Abdel Rahim be Rashidat. Suleiman Pasha simultaneously relinquished his post as Defence Minister.

The official communique announcing the establishment of the Regency Council states that the two Ministers who visited Talal in Paris — Ibrahim Pasha Hashem and Said Pasha Mufti — brought back medical documents indicating the "dangerous condition" of the King, which may be further endangered if he insists on ignoring the instructions of his doctors.



King Talal

In view of the King's inability to exercise his constitutional powers the Cabinet has appointed a Regency Council according to the Jordan Constitution says the communique. The Jordan Premier will inform Talal of these decisions and ask him to obey his doctors.

Implications Unclear

The full political implications of the change are not yet apparent. Earlier in the day, before the Regency council was named, official circles and the inspired press in Damascus claimed that Talal was to be removed from the throne by British-inspired Iraqi manoeuvres in order to give the Regency to Emir Abdul Illah of Iraq. They feared that this might lead to a British-dominated Jordan-Iraq union directed against Syria.

Abdul Illah, however, has played no official part in the proceedings, and Tewfik Pasha Abu'l Huda, the present Premier who is considered to be against union with Iraq, appears to have maintained his personal position unshaken.

Hints in the Old City daily "A-Difa," appear to confirm the arrest last week of two Jordan Ministers, Farhan Shubeilat and Munir Rifa'i, for having spread rumours about Talal's impending abdication and accusing Premier Abul Huda of secret peace negotiations with Israel. No news of the rumoured arrests has been allowed to appear in Jordan, but it was given prominence in the Syrian and Lebanese Press.

Ruled Nine Months

Forty-one-year-old King Talal ascended the throne less than nine months ago after the short regency of his brother, Naif, which followed Abdullah's assassination.

When Talal left the country suddenly on May 18, a temporary Regency Council was sworn in, consisting of Premier Abul Huda Pasha, the Senate President Ibrahim Pasha Hashem, and the speaker of Parliament, Abdullah Pasha Kleib.

Prince Naif, Talal's brother, who was Regent after Abdullah's assassination last July, left the country soon after his brother's return to Jordan. After staying for some time with his cousin, the Emir Abdul Illah in Iraq, he settled in Lebanon.

Attempts by Iraqi statesmen to mediate between the two brothers failed.

For the past few days no comment on the situation has been allowed from inside Jordan, and the bare communique issued over Ramallah radio was the only intimation Jordanians received.

Column One

By **David Courtney**

THE General is home. He took off his uniform on Tuesday and has flown to Abilene to become a candidate. This morning he will stand before an aggressive army of newspaper-men and will be required to answer difficult and delicate questions, which he cannot any longer fob off with vague generalisations. His chances have already been harmed by the apparent humility of his assertions that he has no aspirations; and that the people know where to find him if they want him. General Eisenhower is a great and respected military leader but as President candidate he is most definitely required to have aspirations and a point of view; and to go to the people instead of telling them that they know where to find him if they want him.

●

HE would seem to be unfortunate in his managers. Senator Lodge seems a political weakling alongside the men who are diligently and uninhibitedly raising a scaffolding of votes for Senator Taft. On the votes as they show today the chances seem fairly even. But taking into account the managerial incompetence of General Eisenhower's machine, shrewd political observers are placing the odds slightly on Mr. Taft. The Senator now claims that he will be only fifty votes short of a majority when the convention opens next month. He may be right. The Texas results are at least an indication that the Taft forces will stop at nothing to see that he is right.

●

TEXAS would appear to have been an example of what the General and his well-meaning but confused lieutenants are likely to face during the next few weeks. Joseph Alsop, the columnist, who was present at the Texas affair, wrote that, well aware of the fact that he was making "grave statements," he could only say that the Texas delegation had been "stolen." Senator Taft had run off with it "by a system of rigging as grossly dishonest, as nakedly anti-democratic, as arrogantly careless of majority rule, as can be found in the long and sordid annals of American politics."

●

GENERAL Eisenhower's personality and record are impressive virtues to set against these tactics. Whether they will prove impressive enough may depend upon what he can add this morning in the way of clear views on domestic issues. Up to now he has given little indication of his policies. On civil rights for the Negroes, about which everyone may be presumed to have a viewpoint, he has hedged: he needs to study the question. On State oil rights, which is a complicated matter about which few people are justified in giving an assured opinion, he has declared himself against the Supreme Court's ruling and on the side of the States against the Federal Government. Something better than these evasions and *ad hoc* judgments will be expected of the General this morning.

●

IT is, of course, one thing to be "called" from afar to the political service of the State and quite another to be thrust into a squalid political affray. There was a certain aloof magnificence about General Eisenhower's responses from Supreme Headquarters near Versailles to the appeals of those who wished him to become Republican candidate for the Presidency. The stark facts of a bitterly-contested candidature now face him and none will be surprised if he is shocked at the spectacle. Flattery and the repeated assurances of a great and overwhelming public demand for him, "may well have insulated him from the harsh realities of politics," writes one observer. It remains to be seen whether those harsh realities have insulated the Republican Party and the American public from the virtues of integrity and genuine public spirit: in which case, Senator Taft will have no need to worry.

Tel Aviv, June 3.

Truman's Note Restrains Rhee

PUSAN, Wednesday. — President Syngman Rhee called off plans for the dissolution of the National Assembly today following the receipt of a firm note from President Truman urging him not to take any "irrevocable" steps until U.S. Ambassador John Muccio arrives to consult with Rhee. The envoy is en route to Korea, having abruptly ended a vacation in the U.S. on orders from President Truman.

Britain and Australia today asked Rhee to end martial law and release members of the National Assembly now under arrest. This action backed an earlier protest by the U.N. Commission for Korea.

British Charge d'Affaires Alec Adams today told Rhee Britain was "deeply concerned" over the political situation because of her committment of troops in Korea. He said after his visit Rhee was friendly and had answered questions freely.

In Canberra Foreign Minister Casey told Parliament he had sent a personal message to Rhee. He added that efforts to persuade him to act in accordance with the constitution had failed so far but would be continued. If military operations against the Communists were hampered by internal disturbances, measures to safeguard the position of the U.N. would have to be considered.

Rhee, ruling civilian Korea under martial law, announced he had postponed his decision on the Assembly "for a few days." An informed source here said President Truman's note had expressed shock and amazement "at the state into which Korean politics had fallen."

Rhee said: "I have called off dissolution of the National Assembly for a few days as I do not wish to set an example as Korea's first President in dissolving the National Assembly and because more than 60 Assembly members are pledged to an effort to work out a settlement."

Dissolved or not, the Assembly is stripped of any power by the refusal of 82 members of Rhee's political party to attend meetings. Only 50 members of the legislature gathered today and held a closed informal session. The boycott by Rhee's party for the second consecutive day prevented the raising of a quorum for a plenary session.

Earlier in the day Rhee denied he was "terrorizing" the Assembly. His statement steered clear of Mr. Truman's note but said orders have been issued that no Assembly men were to be arrested on bribery charges unless they were "directly involved" in Communist infiltration attempts. At the same time, he said, the 12 legislators arrested last week were held for bribery and not on charges of taking part in a Communist plot to overthrow the Government. (Reuter, UP)

Alexander Off To Korea Tomorrow

LONDON, Wednesday (AP). — Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Minister of Defence, is leaving for Korea by air on Friday night to gain a first-hand picture for Premier Churchill's Cabinet.

Alexander plans to spend a week in Tokyo and Korea. His original plans to make the trip late this month were stepped up abruptly, apparently reflecting Britain's growing concern over the handling of the Koje prisoner of war camps, the stalemated truce talks and the South Korean political situation.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence said the prime purpose of Lord Alexander's trip was a fact-finding one. But "The Times" said today that the political developments in South Korea were one of the pressing reasons why Lord Alexander decided to make his trip immediately.

Troops Clean Up Koje Is. Camps

KOJE ISLAND, Wednesday (Reuter). — Tanks, tear-gas and flame-throwers backed up troops today bulldozing barricades and destroying propaganda bunting in a new clean-up of Communist prison compounds on this South Korea island.

They also brought out defiant leaders without firing a shot and released 17 prisoners believed to be anti-Communists found inside a tent. There were no casualties.

The operation was directed from a watch-tower by the camp Commander, General Boatner, who yesterday ordered the compounds to remove all slogans.

Flags Removed

After the action no flags or symbols of the prisoners' defiance remained flying.

The only "demonstration" was by prisoners who sang Communist songs as the troops withdrew. Some tear-gas shells were fired at one compound and immediately the prisoners went to the rear. American soldiers then slashed down flagpoles and ripped up banners.

At the Panmunjom truce talks today strongly-worded notes on prisoners were exchanged by the U.N. and Communist delegates. The Communists backed up their note with a renewed threat that their armies in Korea might march.

Chief North Korean delegate, General Nam Il, presented a written protest against what the Communists termed "barbarous and cowardly treatment" of prisoners on Koje island.

The Chief U.N. delegate, Major-General Harrison, demanded that the Communists "without further delay" account for nearly 1,000 U.N. soldiers believed to be captured but never listed by the Communists.

The delegates will meet again tomorrow.

Soviets Relax Ban On Allied Patrols

BERLIN, Wednesday. — The Russians relaxed their 10-day blockade of Allied military patrols on Berlin's life line autobahn today to allow a U.S. military police jeep to travel the 100-mile road from West Germany.

Another U.S. jeep attempting to leave West Berlin on the autobahn this morning was turned back by Soviet tommy-gunners.

Israel Gets $73m. Under Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — The Senate and House of Representatives in joint conference yesterday approved refugee aid to Israel amounting to $70,228,000, arrived at by splitting the difference between the cuts proposed in two bills. In addition, Israel will receive $2,772,000 for technical assistance.

The total appropriations under the Mutual Security Act finally approved is $6,447,730,750. This total is arrived at by even compromise on all items for all areas. The breakdown approved is: Europe — $4,698,047,750 in military and economic assistance. Near East, Africa — $560,316,500 in military aid, $50,822,750 for Point Four, Palestine Arab refugees $60,063,250, Israel refugees, $70,228,000. Asia and the Pacific,—$564,807,500 in military aid $224,898,750 in Economic aid, $89,543,750 for Point Four.

Other Authorizations

Authorizations for Latin America and United Nations in military and economic aid and various funds including freight charges, total $119,445,000.

The total figure authorized represents a cut of $1,425,269,350 below the amount asked for by President Truman for the 1953 programme.

The bill approved by the joint conference does not contain any prohibition on giving aid to nations which may be shipping goods to Communist countries. *(INA, UP)*

Joseph Says Only 30p.c. of Tourists Use $1.40 Rate

Dr. Dov Joseph said yesterday that only 30 per cent of the tourists exchanged their money at legal rates (IL.1-$1.40) and that the others obtained black market rates.

He made the statement in the Knesset after Mr. Shlomo Peristein (General Zionist) observed that the exchange rates were a deterrent to tourism. Mr. Peristein said that the concession made to tourists on February 14 when they were offered the $1.40 exchange rate had since been nullified as prices had risen and tourists' expenses were greater now at the new rates than in February at the old.

The discussion took place after Dr. Joseph, speaking as Minister of Commerce, had asked the House to extend until December 31 an Emergency Regulation permitting the Government to requisition hotel rooms for tourists. Dr. Joseph said it was hoped that by the end of the year the provision would no longer be necessary as there would be adequate facilities. Mr. Peristein, who is the proprietor of the Hotel Bristol in Tel Aviv, said that he would back a year's extension of the measure, but he felt that this approach ignored the essential problem with regard to tourism — the exchange rate.

The measure passed its first reading.

BARRACKS FOR SOVIET ARMY UNITS

BELGRADE, Wednesday (UP) — A large number of barracks are under construction near Timisoara to accommodate Soviet Army units expected to arrive shortly in Rumania, usually reliable sources reported yesterday.

Communist-Led Strike Action In France Fails

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — French Communists received a serious setback when the bulk of the country's workers, except for a hard core at the Renault motor works here, rejected a summons to strike against the arrest of Communist leader, Mr. Jacques Duclos.

The Ministry of the Interior described as "a complete failure" both the 24-hour stay-in strike called for the Paris area and the nation-wide stoppage ordered by the railway union. The Ministry said that only two per cent of French workers had downed tools in the strike which the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour had linked with a campaign for higher wages.

In the capital all public services were functioning normally. Local and long-distance trains were running to schedule except for a minor hold-up early today when strikers occupied the locomotive sheds at Montlucon junction in central France.

Gov't Warning

The Government had threatened with suspension and disciplinary action all state employees who obeyed the strike call.

The only "black spot," a Government spokesman said, was the nationalized Renault plant where all 42,000 workers were idle by mid-day after Communist militants were alleged to have cut the power lines.

Police claimed that strike action inside the factory was being led by Communist Deputy Roger Linet, one of the leaders of the C.G.T. metal workers union and "other outside elements" who spread agitation through the hundreds of workshops of the capital's biggest factory. Renault directors estimated that the 24-hour hold-up would cost them the output of 775 cars.

50 Injured

More than 50 men were injured in clashes with the strikers when they refused to down their tools. Lorry loads of steel-helmeted police and mobile guards stood by in near-by streets but did not intervene.

Strike pickets lined the entrances of the SPRAC factory on the edge of the Seine river, refusing admittance to anyone. About 2,000 strikers held a meeting in one of the courtyards. The strikers grabbed two French press photographers, beating them up and smashing their cameras.

Other big factories in the Paris area including the Citroen and Peugeot motor works, were operating normally with only an insignificant number of men on strike. Communist strike leaders were more successful in a score of smaller factories, including the Somua engineering works in eastern Paris, where strikers cut power and telephone lines, and the Dassault aircraft works in western Paris, where about 50 per cent of the staff were on strike.

Police detained 66 C.G.T. officials in the Paris area during the night as "a precautionary measure." In Marseilles police detained 72 Communists including the leader of the local transport workers union. Most of them were being held for interfering with non-strikers.

White House Calls Steel Talks Today

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — The White House today called union and management leaders to a meeting tomorrow in a move to end the U.S. steel strike.

The invitation was sent by Mr. John R. Steelman, the Government's acting mobilization chief, to leaders of the C.I.O. Steel Workers Union and to top-level industry spokesmen.

British Soldier At Fayed Murdered

FAYED, Wednesday (Reuter).—A British Staff Sergeant was stabbed and bludgeoned to death last night in the Egyptian open air market near British Middle East Land Forces HQ near here.

The body was found behind the market early today.

Egypt To Elect New Parliament October

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday. — The Egyptian Cabinet today approved a decree settling elections for a new Parliament in October. The decree also announced the opening of new registration lists for voters preparatory to the elections.

The old Wafd-dominated Parliament was dissolved last March by Royal decree following the dismissal of Wafd Premier Nahas Pasha's Cabinet.

Britain's Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson today paid Premier Hilali Pasha a courtesy visit before leaving for London.

To Join Conference

Sir Ralph said he would join the conference, which opens in London on June 19, of British diplomats assigned to the Middle East, although he is going on a holiday. The heads of diplomatic missions in 12 Middle East countries, including Israel, the Arab States and the Persian Gulf area, will participate in the talks which are expected to include the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, political implications of the proposed Middle East command and the effects of the continuing Arab-Israel tension.

In Cairo today the Wafd petitioned King Farouk for the immediate recall of Parliament, abolition of martial law and the release of political detainees.

The Egyptian Bar Association at its general meeting in Cairo yesterday decided to strike in all courts of justice on June 6 and 7 in protest against martial law. The Association said civil and criminal courts are prevented from dealing with cases, which come before military tribunals under martial law.

The Egyptian press yesterday reported the imminent release of Fuad Saraj e-Din, Secretary-General of the Wafd and former Finance and Interior Minister in the Nahas Pasha Cabinet.

Saraj e-Din has been under home arrest since March 18 in one of his estates near Bilbeis, some 40 kms. north of Cairo. (AP, Reuter)

Iraq Recognizes Farouk As King of Sudan

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter).— Iraq has recognized King Farouk as King of the Sudan, Iraqi Minister to Egypt, Naguib El Rawi Bey, informed the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Hassouna Pasha, today.

Jordan, Persia, Indonesia, Yemen, Syria, Libya, Lebanon and Afghanistan have already recognized the title.

Israel Soldier Killed on Border

An Israel soldier was killed yesterday afternoon during a two-hour gun battle with the Arab Legion near Kalkiliya, in the Jordan "Triangle," an Army spokesman announced yesterday. A sharp protest has been lodged with the Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission and both MAC and UN observers are now at the scene it was said.

At 3:30 yesterday afternoon, a group of Israelis, accompanied by UN observers, went out to harvest vegetables and were fired upon. The body of the dead soldier has been recovered, it was said.

The Army spokesman stressed that the vegetables were growing within Israel territory as defined by the armistice lines fixed on March 23, 1952 in the presence of the senior Jordan MAC delegate and UN officials.

The soldier's family has been notified.

The Haifa-Tel Aviv train returned to Hadera Wednesday afternoon from Kakun when heavy shooting was reported from the direction of Tulkarm. It is believed that the exchange of fire heard was actually from the direction of the Kalkiliya border further south. Passengers were taken on to Tel Aviv from Hadera by Eshed buses.

Arabs Fire on Israel Officer, UN Observer

Intensive fire was opened on Sgan Aluf Shaul Ramati and a U.N. observer from an Arab Legion emplacement recently near Katana village, in the Jerusalem area, an Army spokesman announced yesterday. They were *en route* to meet a Jordan Mixed Armistice delegate and another U.N. observer at the spot where an Israel soldier was killed last Friday.

Sgan Aluf Ramati and the U.N. observer were forced to run from cover to cover to reach the actual spot where the meeting with the Jordan delegation was to take place, it was said. Only then did the fire stop.

The on-the-spot investigation revealed that the Israel soldier had not been killed on the border as Jordan claimed, but about 800 yards within Israel and that his body had been dragged to the border.

Legion Gunfire Pins Down 2 Youths

Two Jerusalem youths, aged 13 and 17, were pinned down by heavy Arab Legion rifle and machine-gun fire in no-man's-land on Tuesday afternoon.

Panicky residents of the quarter called police, who told them that the fire was meant to keep the youths from escaping so they could be arrested.

The youths were detained for trying to steal iron bars and scrap from no-man's-land. (Itim)

ARABS ACCUSE JEWS OF KIDNAPPING

According to the Old City daily "A-Diffa," an Arab of the Baka e-Sharkiah village in the Jordan Triangle was seized and dragged across the armistice lines to Israel by armed Jews on Tuesday. A Jordan protest has been lodged, the paper reports.

"Falastin" adds that the alleged kidnapping had been performed by a regular Israel Army patrol.

Five Explosions in New Tunisian Outbreak

TUNIS, Wednesday (AP). — Five grenades and bombs exploded in Tunis in a new outbreak of violence aimed at ousting the French from the protectorate.

The explosions last night and early today injured a man whose home, in a French residential area, was demolished. Two Franco-Arab schools, empty at the time, were damaged.

Knesset Speaker Lashes Assault On M.K.

The Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, yesterday read a statement in the Knesset condemning an alleged assault upon Mrs. Hanna Lamdan, MK, a Mapam dissident, who was reported to have been struck in the face by a political opponent at a meeting in Ramle.

After the meeting closed, Mr. Ya'acov Hazan, the only Mapam MK present, criticised Mr. Sprinzak for this statement. He said his party was investigating the matter and that it was by no means certain that Mrs. Lamdan had been attacked. There was evidence, he said, that she had been the assailant.

In his statement, Mr. Sprinzak deplored the trend toward the use of force to settle disputes and said they were "alarming signs in our public life and social intercourse."

Earlier, Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hai, chairman of the House Committee, and Mr. Akiva Govrin, chairman of the Labour Committee, denounced the incident at Committee meetings.

Aguda Opposition to Women's Service Reflected in Cabinet

Director General of Finance Ministry Resigns

POST Political Correspondent

The finishing touches are being put to the regulations which are expected to be published shortly governing the exemption of orthodox women from military service. Under the Amendment to the Compulsory Service Law which was passed by the Knesset before the Passover recess, the Minister of Defence is to publish regulations setting up tribunals to examine all applications by orthodox women for exemption from two years' service in the Army. It is believed in Army circles that as many as 5,000 cases of girls who were granted exemption will have to be re-examined by the new committee to be formed under the Law.

Fresh Speculation

The promulgation of these regulations has given rise to fresh speculation about the possibility of a Cabinet crisis resulting from the opposition of the Minister of Social Welfare, Rabbi I.M. Levin. As a representative of the Aguda in the Coalition, he was the only Minister to vote against the new regulations, and he has recently renewed his opposition as a result, it is understood, of the internal pressures among various factions in the Aguda. Rabbi Levin yesterday, however, denied reports that he had actually threatened to resign.

The representatives of the other three religious parties in the Coalition have not joined the Welfare Minister in his opposition, and it is understood that the attitude of Mapai has stiffened against any renewal of religious demands in this or other fields.

Meanwhile, there have been no fresh developments in the efforts to fill the two existing vacancies in the Cabinet: the Ministries of Finance and Justice. It is understood that the two names still mentioned as candidates to succeed Mr. Kaplan are those of Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Agriculture and Development, and Mr. Giora Josephtal, member of the Jewish Agency Executive.

Fail to Enlist Rosen

As for the Ministry of Justice, a move to bring Mr. P. Rosen back to that post on a personal basis without committing his Progressive Party to joining the Coalition has failed. None of the recent speculation about other candidates such as Mr. P. Lavon, former Minister of Agriculture, Mr. H. Cohen, Attorney General, or Mr. I. Bar Shira, Tel Aviv advocate, formerly partner in the firm of Rosen, Smoira, Bar Shira and Krongold, has proved well-founded. The name of Mr. J. Shapiro, former Attorney General, has also been mentioned, but it is understood that he has not been offered the post.

The resignation of the Director General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. D. Horowitz, was officially announced yesterday. It is understood that he has been invited to continue to serve as Economic Advisor to the Government, but has not yet given his reply. Mr. Horowitz' resignation was not unexpected following that of his chief, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, with whom he has been closely associated from the days of their service in the Jewish Agency—for many years prior to the establishment of the State.

Emergency Regulations Bill Passes First Reading

Without any debate, the Knesset passed the first reading of a bill extending for six months a whole range of Emergency Regulations which are the legal basis for the Government's economic controls. New legislation covering these matters including rent restrictions and controls on supplies, services and foreign currency has passed a first reading in the Knesset. Dr. Joseph asked the House to extend the Emergency Regulations, which expire on June 30, to permit the Government to carry on until the Knesset approves the new legislation.

Two other bills passed their first reading yesterday. They were:

1. A measure introduced by the Minister of Health, Dr. Yosef Burg, which would lift the ban on raising, developing and producing [illegible] for medical purposes.
2. An amendment to the Local Councils Ordinance designed to permit more cooperation between local authorities.

Situation on Talks with Bonn 'Unclear,' Goldmann Says

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP). —The situation with regard to negotiations with Germany "is still unclear," Dr. Nahum Goldmann said here today.

He said that in unofficial talks he had had while in Europe some suggestions were made on behalf of the Germans which, with some modification, could serve as the basis for resuming official negotiations. However, these suggestions do not represent a formal offer on behalf of the German Government.

Chancellor Adenauer had at the time explained that his Government could not yet reach a decision primarily because of its preoccupation with negotiations with the Allies in preparation for the contractual agreement signed 10 days ago, Dr. Goldmann stated.

Dr. Adenauer had promised, however, that once these negotiations were completed his Cabinet would be free to deal with an offer to Israel. Only when such an offer is made will it be possible to resume formal negotiations, Dr. Goldmann added.

Dr. Goldmann returns to Europe next week.

According to unconfirmed reports here, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, while in Europe to sign the peace contract with Germany, intervened in the reparations issue. He reportedly stressed the U.S. desire to see a satisfactory settlement of Israel's claims. (UP, Reuter)

Army Has Acquired Armour in Past Year

The Chief of Staff, Rav Aluf Yigael Yadin, said yesterday that the Army had made important acquisitions of armour in the past year. He was taking the passing-out parade of an armour officers' course at a military base "somewhere in Israel." Rav Aluf Yadin said that armour was an offensive weapon, and especially important since it was the avowed policy of Israel to train her troops to take the fight to enemy territory if Israel were attacked.

Special stress will be laid on training reserves who form the bulk of the Israel Defence Forces, Rav Aluf Yadin said.

Peace Confab Being Prepared in Peking

HONG KONG, Wednesday (Reuter). — Peking Radio said 45 delegates from 19 countries assembled in Peking today for a preparatory meeting for a peace conference for Asia and the Pacific regions.

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Social & Personal

The Chilean Minister to Israel, Sr. Gorge Barriga Errazuris and Mme. Errazuris arrived by Cyprus Airways from Istanbul yesterday, for a month's visit during which the Minister will present his letters of credence to the Acting President, Mr. Y. Sprinzak. Sr. Errazuris will later return to Ankara, where he also serves as Minister to Turkey.

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The American Consul General and Mrs. Roger Tyler were At Home in Jerusalem yesterday to meet Mrs. Etta Rosensohn, President of Hadassah.

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Dr. Benzion Razin (Reznik) has been appointed First Secretary to the Israel legation in Sofia. During the absence of Mr. Gershon Avner, the newly-appointed Minister to Bulgaria, Mr. Razin will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

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Mrs. Ruth Dayan has returned from a United Jewish Appeal mission to the U.S. and Canada.

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Mr. P. Schiff, Assistant Director of the Bezalel National Museum in Jerusalem, has returned from a six-month research trip in Europe. Miss Hanna Katzenstein has resigned her post as Secretary of the Museum.

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Mr. Alexander Raphaeli, Managing Director of Dura Ltd. Plastic Injection Moulders, and Jerusalem Pencils Ltd., and Mrs. Raphaeli have left for the U.S. by air.

•

BIRTH & BRITH MILAH

TIEFENBRUNNER—To Frieda (nee Sterm), wife of M. Tiefenbrunner, on Saturday, May 31, 1952—a son. The Brith Milah will take place at 12 noon on Saturday, June 7, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

•

BRITH MILAH

The Brith Milah of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Yehoshua Levy (nee Ankerman) will take place at 12 noon on Saturday, June 7, 1952, at the Armon Cafe, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem. This is the only intimation.

NORMAL FLIGHTS STARTING TUESDAY

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday (ITIM). — The Civil Aviation Department of the Ministry of Communciations has informed all air companies here that the supply of aviation fuel will be normal as from next Tuesday, following temporary world-wide restrictions which caused a reduction in all flights.

BOAC announced today that their schedule would be back to normal as from next Tuesday.

SUGAR RAY TO DEFEND TITLE HERE

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — Sugar Ray Robinson will defend his world middle weight championship in a 12-round bout against Albert Yvel of Casablanca in the Ramat Gan stadium on August 2, Mr. Jack Amidar, managing director of the Juval Theatralical Agency, announced here.

Mr. Amidar also announced that comedian Bob Hope and actor Orson Welles will visit Israel in August.

Jerusalem Cinemas

3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARMON: L'Idiot.
EDEN: Pagan Love Song.
EDISON: Singing Guns.
ORION: Anne of the Indies.
STUDIO: Macbeth.
ZION: Girl of the Year.

More Workers into Agriculture

POST Labour Correspondent

THE old controversy of whether Israel is to become an agricultural or an industrial country is being decided not by ideological and theoretical argument but by the dire need for more vegetables, eggs, fruit, fodder and grain. It is moreover being slowly recognized that industry, if it is to be built on firm foundations, must rise out of the specific conditions of this country and must try to use local materials as far as possible.

The Histadrut's proposed transfer to the villages of thousands of additional families is therefore of the utmost importance. Although unemployment, which was foreseen as one of the results of the New Economic Policy, has not yet reached large proportions, the time has come to try and divert as many people as possible into new and old settlements. The period of rapid and often unplanned planting of new villages is past, primarily because we have not the financial means to go on at the fast pace of the last couple of years, and also because it is generally felt that the beginnings made during this time must be consolidated in order to put the new villages on a sounder basis.

Organization Needed

There is room for more than 2,000 families in the older settlements and for another 2,000 in new ones. To exploit these possibilities fully the transfer of workers must be carefully organized.

Only a few of the people who are to be diverted into agriculture will be full-fledged farmers from the start. Many of them are to be employed as hired hands, partly by the Hakal company which has gone in for vegetable growing on a large scale during the last year and which proposes to double its 10,000 dunams. The labour exchange of the Ihud Hakibuzim, which has taken over the organizing of hired labour from the individual kibbutzim, promises to enlarge its activities. Plans for additional irrigation which will employ a considerable number of people are being worked out.

It must be taken into account that the picking season in the orange groves is at an end, and that therefore thousands of workmen will have to look for other jobs during the summer. They will therefore swell the thousands who are to be taken out of the towns, and if the plans now made by the Histadrut materialize, the shortage of farm hands which is at present one of the main obstacles to the expansion of agricultural production will be alleviated.

In the Labour Movement the trend to employ thousands of new immigrants as hired workers instead of settling them as full-fledged farmers is looked upon with misgivings by many. The ideal of the abolition of hired labour is still strong, and it is feared that the cooperative settlements which were developed with so much fervour during the last 30 years might suffer in the present circumstances. But hired labour may prove to be a good school for farmers. The experiments made by the big vegetable farms have already shown that instructors, so badly needed in new settlements, can be trained while doing hired labour.

These instructors will not always meet all the diversified requirements of our new villages, but they will be able to teach others what they have learned themselves. And the possibility of teaching thousands the first principles of agricultural work before settling them on the land must be fully exploited.

No 'Direction'

One of the main problems to be solved when shifting people from the towns to the villages is the means of moving them. There is no "direction of labour" in this country, and it is doubtful whether the loss of free movement which it would entail would be worth the gains to be made thereby. As we already have more than enough of "directing" people by orders of the Government, we should hesitate before adopting such stringent measures to hasten the movement from cities to villages. The Histadrut, in fact, proposes to persuade people by intensified propaganda, to settle on the land or at least to work there. Special bodies are to be set up which will have to explain to workers the advantages to be gained by leaving the cities.

The work of these propagandists will by no means be easy. Not many will understand that a number of years of hard work will open the way for a modest but stable existence. It must, in fact, be feared that propaganda will not be enough. People will face the hardships of agricultural work and of new settlement only if they have no other choice. This means that only if they find themselves unable to make a living in the cities and see prospects for earning enough for themselves and their families by working on the land will they turn to farming. It must be feared, too, that ideological pleading will not prove efficient in the atmosphere of today when immediate personal gain is more attractive — at least for the majority — than the realization of a social ideal.

One point must, however, be clearly understood: diverting people to the land at the present stage is more than a device against unemployment. We shall never build a sound economy if we do not succeed in laying the foundations of a sound agriculture.

Asher Barash Dead

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—The death took place here this morning of Mr. Asher Barash, the author, at the age of 63, following a heart attack.

The funeral left his home this afternoon in Rehov Mendel, went to Bialik House and then to the old cemetery in Rehov Trumpeldor. Mr. Yehuda Burla, Mr. David Shimoni and Mr. Yosef Heftman took leave of the deceased at various stops along the funeral's route.

Asher Barash was one of the early residents of Tel Aviv and was proud of the fact that he had never left Palestine since his arrival in 1914. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

An Appreciation

Hebrew letters have suffered a grievous loss with the death of Asher Barash. Born in 1889 in Lopatin, Eastern Galicia, Asher Barash settled in Palestine in 1914. Until 1943, he was a teacher in Tel Aviv and his two-volume studies in literature were the fruit of his outstanding gifts as educator which found another outlet in his editorship of the excellent monthly "Atodot," published by the Youth Department of the Zionist Organization since 1946.

Like other writers of the Galician School, Asher Barash was in his younger years strongly influenced by the teachings of Nahman Krochmal and at the same time by Western European idealism as represented by Schiller. His literary career began with contributions to "Hashiloah," the leading Hebrew periodical, and his early poems and stories revealed him at once as one of the rising stars in the young Hebrew Literature. His later production amply fulfilled the promise of his beginnings, and for nearly three decades, Barash was one of the recognized and most beloved leaders of the literary guild and the "Hebrew Writers' Union," as well as the PEN Club.

Objective observation and a strong lyrical mood were the combined sources of his many creations in prose and verse. His novel "Alien Love" won him the Bialik Prize in 1939, and ten years later he was awarded the David Yellin Prize. One of the best known novels of his later period is "As a Besieged City" (1946), a story of Jaffa-Tel Aviv in the first World War.

Asher Barash was equally successful as translator, and as such he introduced generations of younger readers to Robinson Crusoe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Don Carlos. PLONI

MENAHEM ETKIN DEAD

TIBERIAS, Wednesday. — Menahem Etkin, district engineer of the Public Works Department in the Galilee, died suddenly on Tuesday at the age of 45. He was buried at Tel Hai yesterday. The Minister of Labour, the Mayor of Tiberias, Public Works Department officials, and hundreds of Jewish and Arab workers attended the funeral.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 43.9, 33.3 & 522 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 7.59, 12.00, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.10 Close Down.

10.10 a.m. Broadcasts to Schools. 10.30 Music While You Work (R). 11.00 At the Opera (R). 11.40 Housewives' Corner. 12.02 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Concert Hall: "Serenata Notturna" (Mozart); Violin Concerto (Mendelssohn); "Romeo & Juliet" (Tchaikowsky). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.45 Popular Instruments. 5.00 Variety (R). 5.30 Child's Corner. 5.50 Children's Hour. 7.00 Variety (R). 7.06 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Violin Recital: Sascha Parness. 7.30 "Where to Go" (Jerusalem). 7.50 Light Music (T.A.). 8.00 Music (R). 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 "The Knesset & Its Committees." 9.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor, Heinz Freudenthal; Soloist: Rosa Sander: Overture in the Italian Style (Schubert); Aria from "Der Freischuetz" (Weber); Symphony No. 5 (Schubert). 9.45 Works by Barsok (R). 10.15 Variety. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. "Forms in Music." 4.45 Legends. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Second Temple Period Literature. 5.30 Science Studio. 5.50 Story. 6.00 Agricultural Corner. 6.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3, 43.9 & 640 M.): French 6.30 p.m. Ladino 7.00 p.m. Yiddish 7.30 p.m.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Newsreel. 11.30 Coming to Israel? Advice to Visitors. 11.40 Requests.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 7.30 p.m. News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 The Tune of the Week. 7.48 London Letter.

ARMY PROGRAMMES: (44.8, 2.16, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Classical Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 "Discoveries & Inventions." 7.50 Music. 8.00 Chamber Music. 8.30 News. 8.45 "Musical Entertainment." 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9-9.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): "Stars in the Air."

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV Habima Air-conditioned Tuesday, June 10 at 8.30 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
• • •
JERUSALEM "EDISON" Thursday, June 12 at 9 p.m.
TEL AVIV Habima Air-conditioned Thursday, June 26 at 8.30 p.m.
Fledermaus (THE BAT)
Operetta in 3 acts by Johann Strauss
TEL AVIV Habimah Air-conditioned Tuesday, June 17, 8.30 p.m.
NATHANYA "SHARON" Thursday, June 19 at 8.30 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 4 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saens
• • •
Cast
EDIS DE PHILIPPE
[illegible]
• • •
Conductors
M. GOLINKIN — Z. PRIELL
• • •
Tickets: Habima, 69 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, at the Habimah Box Office.

BET HAHALUTZOT, JERUSALEM.
Thelma YELLIN, cello
Alfred Schroeder, piano
Works by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms. Tickets at Cahana's.

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TIBERIAS, TEL. 106
Open all the year round
SHADY GARDENS SWIMMING

ORCHESTRA
THERE ARE A NUMBER OF VACANCIES
in the String and Wind Sections of the Orchestra for the 1952/53 Season. Musicians interested to join the Orchestra are invited to apply to the Management in writing, giving particulars of their musical education and previous experience at 50 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.
The Orchestra Management is prepared to grant a number of SCHOLARSHIPS
also for the 1952/53 Season to young musicians who are interested to study Double Bass or a Wind Instrument. Applicants should write to the Management with their curriculum vitae.



REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Full Economic Freedom Will Not Solve Our Problems, Ha'aretz

Considerable changes will be made in the various economic ministries following the lifting of some controls and the impending abolition of others, says "Ha'aretz" (Independent). Yet there is little reason for the jubilation of the General Zionist spokesmen: Not a single economic specialist, whatever his political convictions, believes that full economic freedom would solve our problems. The paper points out that the Conservative Government in England was not able to lift controls although the British situation is much better than ours. The present abolition of controls is a result of the failure of the system but does not prove that the idea of controls is wrong in itself. This failure has created an atmosphere favourable to "economic liberalism," but it is efficient economic leadership rather than liberalization which is needed. The "new spirit" in the economic ministries should by no means be considered as a victory of General Zionist ideas, but rather as the failure of Mapai to carry out its own policy.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) comments on relations between Israel and American Jewry. The paper says that Dr. Joseph has not given sufficient information with regard to the facilities offered to prospective investors. At the same time the problem of middle class immigrants from the West must be given more attention.

Fuel Saving Affects Culture

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) complains that cultural activities of the kibbutzim and moshavim have seriously been affected by the new fuel saving scheme. Lorries are forbidden to carry passengers, and as a result the settlers are unable to go to theatres and cinemas, meetings have had to be cancelled, and the kibbutzim are, moreover, unable to provide the necessary transport for the volunteers who come to help with the harvest on Shabbat.

The paper says that lack of consideration for the necessities of the village and the Kibbutz would not have evoked much astonishment if it had been demonstrated by the Mandatory Government, but we cannot tolerate this discrimination against the working population, which gives them fewer rights than the owners of private cars. The paper asks that the new regulations be modified at once.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) comments on the investigation in Haifa harbour: labour conditions there are not bad, yet services rendered very poor. There may be a lack of qualified workers, but this does not explain the many cases of negligence and theft. There must be technical improvements, but they alone will be of no avail if morale is not raised, and the working class organizations should help in the removal of those who engage in criminal activities.

"Davar" (Histadrut) welcomes the activities of the Egyptian immigrants' association whose conference has just been concluded. The paper says that the national institutions are mainly concerned with the collective and the mass, while there must also be a larger measure of care for the individual new immigrant. This can best be done within the framework of such institutions as the "Olei Mizrayim."

Send Protest to Prague

A correspondent in "Davar" comments on the cable of protest sent by Mapam to the French Government in connection with the arrest of M. Jaques Duclos. Such a cable should be sent to Prague, says the writer, but Mapam apparently believes that only Communist Governments are entitled to arrest Communists, while non-Communist Governments are not allowed to do so.

"Herut" says in its editorial that the present crisis in Jordan raises several important issues concerning security and politics. On the other hand we should use this occasion, proposes the paper, to carry out our solution for the future of Jerusalem: "The restoration of the eternal capital of Israel."

New Approach To Planning

By Economicus

The pitfalls of our present planning system were the subject of an address given by Mr. Eliezer Livneh, M.K., at a luncheon of the Bnai Brith in the Jerusalem Touring Club on Monday.

Referring to Switzerland where no town exceeds a population of 300,000, Mr. Livneh pointed to the growth of our towns, especially Tel Aviv, as a disastrous development and symptomatic of a fundamental error in overall planning. Its effects, he said, make themselves felt in irrational concentration of economic enterprises, in unhealthy social conditions through accumulation of unproductive elements in strategically vulnerable concentrations, in traffic congestion, and in many other respects.

After stressing the pressing need for increased agricultural production, Mr. Livneh criticized the lack of coordination between means of production on the one hand and raw materials, including water and electricity supply, on the other. Here, as well as in the relationship between available goods and money, a considerable disproportion exists which adversely affects sound development. Moreover, Mr. Livneh said, our present system is characterized by double management. Not only has every undertaking its own management, but through its officials the State itself exercises supervising functions which interfere continually with the business apparatus, thus inevitably increasing the cost of production. In addition, this interference introduces an element of instability, since certain factors, such as the grant of permits, remain uncertain for prolonged periods. Apart from all this, the sense of responsibility decreases when the *entrepreneur* feels inclined to let a constantly interfering authority take the risks as well.

Usual profit theories also came under Mr. Livneh's fire when he declared the concept of "reasonable profit" as nonsense and admitted profit only as reward for rational production.

More planning in the direction of fundamentals and less interference in the process of production is, in Mr. Livneh's opinion, the way out of the present tangle.

All former members of the A.T.S. and W.A.A.F. who failed to give their present address during the 10th anniversary meeting at Hakirya last week have been asked to notify the Soldiers' Welfare Committee at 11 Sderot Rothschild in Tel Aviv.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion Cinema, 3374. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.

TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Moshkovitz, 25 King George, 62650. Elisha, 25 Florentin, 5407. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 66535. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. Verjano and Madgar (Jaffa), 3 Rehov 340, 80793. Ramat Gan: Aliya, 2 Yahalom. Nahlat Ganim: Preshel, 13 Rehov Rashi.

HAIFA: Anglo-American, 39 Atzmaut, 3505. Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Kiryat Bialik: Bialik, 7230.

AT THE CINEMA

AN Israel production, "Faithful City", now playing at the Mograbi and Allenby in Tel Aviv, was honoured by the fact that a large American firm put the work on its distribution list. The film does not actually represent a great achievement in the short history of Israel film-making, however. It is well directed and distinctively acted, but it suffers from an irresolutely written script, at least in the first part of the film.

While the opening shots of the arrival of a group of youngsters from various European countries, the Arab attack on their bus and their first day at the Youth Farm near Jerusalem are not without pictorial interest, the following sequences lack real action and dynamics; only some 30 minutes later, with the declaration of independence and the outbreak of war is the animating continuity restored.

The main theme — how a couple of resistant boys get a feel for their small community and for Israel at a time when water is precious and shells explode around the farm — reaches a well-designed apotheosis in the very last sequences of the film.

Praise goes to the two boy actors and to the young man who plays the newly-arrived teacher. The female players appear less natural. Jannie Smith, Didi Ramati, Dina Peskin, John Sater, Rahel Marcus, Tuvia Gruenbaum and Ben Joseph are in the main roles.

The Late John Garfield

THE last film featuring the late John Garfield, "He Ran All the Way," now on show at the Tamar, Tel Aviv, does not do justice to the talents and prolific personality of the actor. Both acting and directing lack any artistic refinement.

More enjoyable is a modest but well written and well photographed two-reeler, "The New Pioneers," a short Israel item produced by Israel Motion Picture Studio. Mo.

You are invited by the "ISRAEL JAZZ CLUB" to Record Recitals, Jam Sessions & Dancing. Held each Friday night at 8.30 at the Bar Parisien 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

Convalescence after illness and operations at DEUTSCH SANATORIUM
Herzlia-Pituah, Tel.247
Medical Supervision — All diets



Neve Hayeled
NAHARIYA
Tel. 47 — P.O.B. 19
Enrolment for the school year 1952/53 is continuing (6-14 years classes Aleph to Het). There are still some vacant places for Summer Camp C (August 14 — September 3) 7-14 years.
SUMMER CAMP A and B COMPLETELY BOOKED.

THE IRAQ PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.
INVITES TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF:—
3 ton Ford Truck
Chevrolet Utility
Jeep Station Wagon
The said vehicles are available for inspection daily (except Saturdays) between the hours of 8 and 12 at I.P.C. 6 Acre Site, Haifa Oil Zone, where copies of the conditions of this offer may be obtained. The said conditions require tenders to be submitted on or before June 13, 1952.

WANTED CARTOONIST for magazine.
Apply: No.15338, P.O.B.1125, Tel Aviv.

To Let In Bat Yam
SPACIOUS 3½-ROOMED FLAT
Immediate entry.
Apply: "Michtav," 19 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv.

Weiss Gains Native Tennis Title

Arieh Weiss, of Tel Aviv North Maccabi, added the native men's singles tennis title to his "open" crown, when he defeated his old rival, veteran Yehuda Finklekraut, Tel Aviv Maccabi, 6/3, 7/5, 3/6, 6/4, in the final of the three-day championships staged on the Carmel Club courts in Haifa by the Israel Tennis Federation.

These games were also arranged to settle the rankings of the men tennis stars of the country, which the I.T.F. based upon the results.

Third came Eliezer Davidnan, T.A. Maccabi, when he beat clubmate Gabriel Dubitski, 6/3, 6/4, into fourth spot. These two youngsters are the brightest of Israel's tennis "hopes" and continued the high promise they showed in the International Championships in Tel Aviv recently when they gave a good showing in the men's events and then captured the top honours in the Junior Championships. Fifth came Gilud-Gold, sixth Yosef Eliahu (finalist defeated by Weiss in the International Championships), seventh Ch. Goldblatt, all of Haifa, eighth, Deutch, and ninth, Fineberg (Jerusalem).

The preliminary results were: Weiss bt. Davidman, 6/3, 6/1; and Altshuler, 6/3, 6/2. Finkelkraut bt. Dubitski, 7/5, 6/3; and Goldblatt, 6/2, 6/3. Dubitski bt. Gilud-Gold, 6/3, 7/5; and Eliahu, 3/6, 6/3, 6/1. Davidman bt. Fineberg, 6/3, 6/2; and Deutch, 6/3, 2/6, 6/2.

FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONHIPS

The holders of titles mainly were successful in retaining their crowns in the French International Tennis Championships, which ended in Paris on Monday. Jaroslav Drobny, exiled Cezch star, repeated his triumph of last year, when he defeated Frank Sedgman, of Australia, regarded as the world's leading player, 6/2, 6/0, 3/6, 6/4, in the men's Singles.

Miss Doris Hart defeated fellow American, Miss Shirley Fry, to gain the women's singles title, 6/4, 6/4, while the two stars, who are the Wimbledon champions, combined to carry the women's doubles for the third year running by beating the South African pair, Mrs. Hazel Reddick-Smith and Mrs. Julia Wipplinger, 7/5, 6/1.

Sedgman, Hart, Two

Sedgman, despite his defeat in the singles, gained two titles: the men's doubles, of which they were the holders, with fellow Aussie Ken McGregor, by beating Americans Dick Savitt and Gardner Mulloy, 6/3, 6/4, 6/4; and the mixed doubles in company with Miss Doris Hart (her second crown too), when they won aganish Eric Sturgess (S. Africa) and Miss S. Fry, 6/8, 6/3, 6/3. The Junior competition was won by 17-year-old Ken Rosewall (Australia) when he beat Noel Grinda (France), 6/2, 6/2.

Sturgess caused the biggest upset of the men's contest when he defeated Savitt, the Wimbledon champion, in a five-set match, 6/2, 6/8, 4/6, 8/6, 6/3 in the quarter-finals.

STOCK MARKET
TEL AVIV

June 4	—	Rise or Fall
Govt. Loan		
3%—1953 (reg.)	101	—
—1955 (reg.)	100½	—
—1956 (reg.)	100	—½
Pop. Loan		
1949/69 (IL.10)	99	—½
1950/75 (IL.10)	96½	—
3½% Tawei Dollar	179	—1
3% Nat. Loan (large)	203½	+2½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	225	—
A.P.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	103	—
4½% Pref. sh.	108	—
Ord. sh. "B"	115	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/63	89½	—
6% Pref. sh.	89	—
Bazur. Debs.		
4% 46/58	93½	—
4½% 52/66 reg.	90½	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs. 39/59	95½	—
5% Pref. sh.	62½	—
4½% Pref. sh. reg.	60	—
[illegible] "B" sh.	188½	—
Pass Debs.		
4% 42/62	83½	—
P.L.D.C.		
6% Pref. sh.	138½	—
Ord. sh.	222	—2
5% Debs.	121	—
Afr.-Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	257½	+½
Rassco		
4% Debs. 56/63 reg.	77	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	21/-	-/6a)
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	39/9	—
"A" Ord. sh.	21/6	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Iss.)	39/9	+/6
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	68	—
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	100½	—
Ord. "B" sh.	149	+1
"Teva" Ord. sh.	107½	—
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	66	—
"Kardanoh" Ord. "B" sh.	143	—1
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	90	—b)
Pal. Centr. Tr.	71	—c)
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	—	—
Ser. 2	66½	—
Ser. 3	66½	—

Note: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupon; d) ex rights.

Where to go

★ JERUSALEM ★

8-4: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema. Bus 15. Feeding time: 2-3 p.m.
9-1, 3-6: Exhibition of sculpture by Chana Orloff. Also on view: Works of art recently acquired in Italy. Bezalel Museum.
9-1; 3-5.30: Art Library, Bezalel Museum.
9-4: Archaeological Exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities. Also: Temporary exhibition — Recent acquisitions. 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
10-5: Sanhedria Tombs.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel: Keren Hayesod Head Office.

★ TEL AVIV ★

10-4: 1) Sculptures by Hanna Orloff. 2) Paintings by Marcel Yanko. 3) Ancient Coins from Eretz-Yisrael towns. Museum.
8.30: "Volpone," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

★ HAIFA ★

8-5.30: Theological and Scientific Library — Central Synagogue.
4-7 p.m. Exhibition of paintings by M. Avnied — Artists House, (32 Rehov Hahar).

TO LET NEAR SHARON HOTEL for Summer months BIG ROOM
Separate entrance, Bathroom, kitchenette. Offers to No. 15340, P.O.B.1125, T.A.

PURCHASE of second-hand men's wear and linen. I am also visiting the colonies and small towns.
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143 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: CASH 1946 MORRIS TEN
Good condition — New tyres — New battery.
For appointment to view Phone 3631 between 6-7 p.m. Tel Aviv.

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GRAHAMSTOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.
Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES
from about September, 1952, for a period of five years in the first instance.
Salary Scale: Men: £850 X £25 — £1,150 p.a.
(in Sterling) Women: £600 X £25 — £ 850 p.a.
Plus a variable cost of living allowance, at present about £144 p.a. for single persons and £256 p.a. for married persons. Previous experience and academic qualifications may be taken into account in fixing the initial salary. Salary scales are at present under revision and as an interim measure, a special bonus is being paid during 1952.
Full particulars and application form may be obtained from the Registrar, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, to whom applications with copies of testimonials and/or names of referees, should be sent before June 30, 1952.
A. E. SHIELDS, REGISTRAR

NATIONAL LOAN CERTIFICATES
Notice is hereby given that the following are payable as from June 15, 1952:—
(1) All Certificates of IL.10 whose number ends with the figure 1. These are redeemable for IL.24.
(2) Coupon No. 8 of all Certificates of:—
IL. 100 redeemable for IL. 22.392
IL. 500 " " IL. 111.964
IL. 1,000 " " IL. 223.928
Income Tax at the rate of 10 per cent is by law deductable at source on these payments.
Coupons and IL.10 Certificates can be collected from all banks and other credit institutions which originally took subscriptions for the National Loan.
BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.
Government Loans Administration

Today's Post Bag

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	29	16	26	27
Nathanya	72	18	26	27
Tel Aviv Port	81	18	24	26
Lydda Airport	48	15	29	30
Jerusalem	25	15	24	26
Beersheba	30	14	30	32

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

Of the 5,611 persons who entered Israel in May, 1,697 were immigrants, 555 returning residents, and 3,231 tourists. In the same month, 2,068 residents and 3,320 tourists left, a total of 5,390.

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Currency in circulation remained steady last week at IL.115,467,738.500.

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Six Arabs were injured and 18 detained when a free-for-all developed from a dispute over a stone fence in Caesarea on Monday afternoon.

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Two residents of the Talpiot ma'bara in Jerusalem, Shlomo Levi, 42, who reportedly was found in possession of $150, and Ezra Mizrahi, 46, were detained on Tuesday night on suspicion of purchasing goods smuggled from Jordan.

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Three sewing machines and 290 metres of poplin, together valued at IL.4,000, were stolen from the shop of Hanna Krieki in Rehov 209, Jaffa, on Tuesday night.

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Three prize cows were stolen from the barn of Mr. Adolph Hase, in Kfar Shmaryahu, on Tuesday night. Police followed tracks to a nearby field where marks of a lorry, on which the cattle had apparently been taken for black market slaughter, were found.

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For stealing copper scrap from a Nahlat Yitzhak factory, Israel Shvili, 18, of Tel Aviv and a 16-year-old boy from Petah Tikva were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each by the Petah Tikva Magistrate yesterday.

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Some 100 persons found in possession of unlicensed bicycles were fined from IL.2.500 to IL.3 by the Tel Aviv Municipal Court on Sunday.

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All Habimah performances of "Peer Gynt" have been cancelled until further notice owing to the indisposition of Shimon Finkel who plays the title role.

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The exhibition devoted to the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising at the Shevach School in Tel Aviv will close on June 12. It is open daily from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

• • •

The 20th anniversary of social work in Haifa will be marked by a celebration at the Municipal Hall at eight o'clock this evening and by a conference of public and Government social workers to open at the Bet Hahalutzot at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

No Rise in Unemployment Seen as Result of NEP

Neither the predictions nor the fears of increased unemployment as a result of the NEP have materialized, Ministry of Labour sources stated yesterday in Jerusalem. Despite curtailments in public works, the country's economy has succeeded in absorbing most of the unemployed, it was said. The number registered with Labour Exchanges decreased in April, 1952, as compared with April, 1951.

In certain localities, however, unemployment has risen. The end of the citrus export season has caused local unemployment in Haifa. In Affula, the proportional increase in unemployment, especially in relation to the total population, is quite serious, and the Ministry is now making urgent arrangements to provide work there.

An agreement for 300,000 additional work-days in citrus groves during the summer was signed his week between the Ministry, the Farmers Union, and the Histadrut, it was said. The agreement calls for special work connected with the general development of the groves, not normally handled by regular employees; and provides for certain types of work production norms to be fixed, with the Government's participation in wages. IL.1 for each work-day is to be paid on the basis of these norms.

Detailed Figures

Detailed figures for unemployment in April, 1952, were released yesterday by the Ministry. In that month a total of 22,620 registered at Labour Exchanges, including 11,245 new immigrants, as against 23,383, including 13,064 new immigrants in April, 1951. In March, 1952, the number of unemployed stood at 24,751, including 11,957 new immigrants.

In building, unemployment increased from 1,510 in April, 1951, to 2,977 in April, 1952. In industry, however, unemployment decreased from 1,809 in April, 1951, to 1,449 in April, 1952. Unemployment in transport and the clerical professions increased, while it decreased in the free professions.

Unemployment among unskilled labourers decreased from 18,504 in April, 1951, to 16,528 in April, 1952.

RailwaysChargeDiscrimination Against Them in Haifa Port

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Charges of "discrimination against the Israel Railways in the transport of goods from the Port, of physical obstruction of their work in Port, of the willful damage of millions of pounds worth of Railway property and installations belonging to the State" were levelled by Railways' representatives, before the Port Enquiry Commission here last night.

After the State was established special-interest groups even dismantled tracks. Only after a serious struggle was the further dismantling stopped, the representative charged. Even in 1949, when the track network had been extended and the volume of imports had increased, the Railways had to ask for business. Not only was rail haulage economical, but it was also desirable from the view point of public finance.

The Railways' view had always been that they must pay for themselves. They considered themselves as a private enterprise, run on a strictly commercial basis.

In October 1948, the Port Authority had demanded that the Railways must first obtain an entry permit before sending trains into the Port. "I do not know whether this was dilettantism or incredible bureaucracy," the representative said. That demand was refused, as there had been no similar order regarding trucks, and it was finally cancelled. In 1950, the entry of goods vans into the port was prevented by "certain orders," and the Railways had fought for their cancellation. Goods were dumped on the tracks to keep the trains out of the Port.

Kept from Working

The Railways had been kept from working in Port during the morning hours, and their capacity was thus reduced by a third. Cargo was automatically diverted to trucks. By allowing only afternoon operations, the loaded railcars could not be cleared from the Port until next day, as administrative clearance was impossible in the evenings. The trains thus stood idle until the next day and waggons could not be turned round in less than 48-72 hours.

[Abolition of] morning work boosted the demand for trucks and haulage prices and calculations were completely lost sight of. If rail haulage were fully utilized, inflated freight charges of IL.7.800 for a ton of flour to Jerusalem would be eliminated. Trucks were brought empty from Jerusalem, while rail-waggons stood idle in the Port. Rail haulage to Jerusalem, including unloading cost only IL.3.500 a ton and the consumer paid the difference. A Government order for goods haulage by rail had been ignored.

While the Port was clogged and the whole country echoed with the crisis, 300 ten-ton railcars stood idle in Haifa. Yet empty trucks were brought from as far afield as the Negev to move imports from Haifa. Even when some cargo had been given to the Railways, trucks of the Shelev and Hamenia cooperatives, who had an agreement with the Railways to move their cargoes from the railpoints to the final destination, were diverted to the Port. Meanwhile, the waggons stood fully loaded for up to 20 days. "The Railways saw this as a malicious act," he said.

All the bodies working in the port shared responsibility for blocking the tracks, a representative said in reply to questions. "Arrangements have been made to assure a certain income to lorry drivers," he charged. It was not a coincidence that preference was given to the trucking companies without first investigating how much the Railways could carry. The Railways could transport a minimum of 2,500 tons of goods from the Port daily, but the Port Authority had refused a request to give 24-hour advance notice on how many waggons would be needed to facilitate work.

The ban on Saturday work reduced railway operations to a five-day week, a representative said. He demanded that unloading be allowed on Friday evenings to clear the waggons for Sunday work. Loading in the Port was unsatisfactory and waggons were often damaged or had to be reloaded. Workers should be instructed how to work carefully.

J.A. AND K.H. SPENT IL.16.5m. IN HALF YEAR

The expenditures of the Jewish Agency and Keren Hayesod rose to IL.16,521,050 for the first half of 1951/52, it was announced yesterday.

Principal expenditures were: agricultural settlement, IL.7,898,000; immigration and absorption, IL.4,050,000; child and youth, IL.1,687,000; and payments on loans, IL.1,660,000.

FLOODS.—Rescue units stood by yesterday in Northern Assam as floods, reportedly the worst for many years, swept Sadiya province along the north-eastern frontier.

Ration News

TEL AVIV: Tomatoes: 250 grams, Kaf 17, temporary, 37, zones 1 through 10, 220 pruta kilo. Eggs: 2, Zayin 10, zones 1, 2, 11, 12, 50 pruta for "Extra," 45 pruta for grade "A," 42 pruta for "B" and 35 pruta for "C." Fish: 300 grams, Mem 25, temporary, 50, carp in zones 4, 5, 6; fillet in zones 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Rations for ill persons: meat: 500 grams, Het Aleph 1, Het Bet 9, Het Gimel 22, 350 pruta ration; poultry: 500 grams, Het Aleph 1, Het Bet 9, zones 1, 2, 3; tomatoes: 500 grams, Het Aleph 1 and 2, Het Bet 5 and 6, Het Gimel 21 and 22. Poultry for aged persons: 250 grams each on Nun 34, Nun 44.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Tomatoes: 250 grams, Yod 47, temporary, 38. Bananas: 1 kg., Aleph: 250 grams, Bet, Gimel, Dalet, Heh cards, Yod 30, temporary, 49, distribution in Petah Tikva area. Valencias: 500 grams, Kaf 18, temporary, 46. Fish: 150 grams, Mem 25, temporary, 41, carp in Rishon le Zion, Petah Tikva, Bnei Brak, Kfar Saba, zone "A" in Herzlia, Ra'anana and Nathanya; elsewhere fillet, coupon 704. Eggs for ill persons: 3, Het Bet 9, 10, Het Gimel 21; for expectant mothers, 4, coupon 21.

Personal Notice

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of the head of our family

Isidor Fridman

The funeral will leave from the Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv, at 3 o'clock today.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY

Exhausted Women Ask Mayor for Water

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — A delegation of 25 angry and exhausted women, many of them pregnant and some with young children, collected outside the Municipal Council offices here today to protest the lack of water in the town. They complained that their houses in the old town had received no supply for five days. They were received by Mayor D. Tuviahu who promised to investigate the matter and ensure, if possible, a regular supply.

Mr. Tuviahu later told *The Post* that last month, Beersheba had received an average of 200 litres of water a day a person, more than double the supply in Haifa.

The shortage, he said, was due to three factors: Beersheba has more vegetable gardens near its houses than other towns, and more water is therefore used for local irrigation; two-thirds of the new town and the new residential quarter to the south had been built without cisterns in the houses; fearing shortages the inhabitants had filled up their baths and household utensils and had later poured the water out. Mr. Tuviahu also said that water distribution was inefficient, with some streets receiving supplies for 24 hours and others being cut off for long periods.

He said he was starting a new system whereby all quarters would be cut off for six hours daily, thus equalizing the supply.

E. Europeans Rejected Symposium Invitations

East European countries were invited to the recent International Symposium on Desert Research in Jerusalem, but did not accept the invitation.

Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda (Mapam), in a letter to the Prime Minister, asked which countries had been invited to the symposium by the Israel Research Council, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office. The answer showed that the U.S.S.R, Czechoslovakia, as well as the Chinese People's Republic had been among those invited.

Mr. Ben Gurion was prevented from reading his reply to the House on Tuesday because Mr. Bar Yehuda said he had asked for a private answer. Yesterday, Mr Ben Gurion read the reply to a similar query by Mr. Akiva Govrin, the Mapai whip.

JEWS AWAITED TWO MESSIAHS

In a lecture before the Dominican Order in the Old City of Jerusalem, Pere de Vaux, The archaeologist, said that the messianic idea dated back to the First Century of the common era. Father de Vaux was speaking on the Hebrew scrolls of the Bar Kochba period which he discovered recently at Khirbet Qunnan in the Judean Dessert.

Although all the parchments have not yet been opened and deciphered, Pere de Vaux said that the scrolls would change the entire concept of Jewish eschatalogy. The Jews expected two redeemers. One the "Messiah, Son of Aaron," would renew the religious ritual. The second, the "Messiah, Son of Israel," would be a secular redeemer, a statesman who need not be of the royal lineage and who would restore Israel's political independence. (Itim)

Handy Razor Blade Saves Boy's Life

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mistaking petrol for kerosene, Yosef Lefkovitz, 15, was severely burned today when the petrol which he had poured into a container caught fire from a lighted match, igniting his clothes.

The accident occurred in a vehicle repair workshop on the Tel Aviv-Petah Tikva road. Lefkovitz' life was saved by his fellow workers who ripped off his clothes with a razor blade. He was taken to Hadassah Hospital.

PREPARING MEDICAL SCHOOL PLENARY

Four committees of the Board of Management of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School met yesterday in Jerusalem to draw up reports for submission at tomorrow's plenary session.

One group discussed the problem of budget, and the size of the student body and teaching staff. Another committee dealt with the question of affiliation of hospitals to the medical school to enable students to study at them for limited periods. A third committee discussed the social medicine programme of the Hadassah Medical Organization, while the fourth group studied a proposed curriculum for pre-medical and pre-clinical subjects.

Today the Board will attend the ground-breaking ceremony for the projected medical centre at Ein Karem.

Ofer Villagers Cancel Strike

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Assured by Jewish Agency officials, that housing and water projects at Kfar Ofer had already begun, 250 residents of the village called off their threatened hunger strike and returned home peacefully after demonstrating at the office of the Agency's Settlement Department in Allenby Road here this morning.

Kfar Ofer, situated halfway between Zichron Ya'acov and Haifa, was established by the Agency two years ago for new immigrants from India, Burma and Iraq.

Last week, when none of the promises about housing, water and communications facilities had been implemented, they threatened a hunger strike and today all the men, women and children arrived at the Jewish Agency offices.

A delegation was received immediately by Mr. R. Weitz, Acting Head of the Settlement Department, and his deputy, Mr. A. Klompus, who explained that housing had been delayed by lack of funds and at present, by the as yet undetermined Development budget.

They said, however, that the Agency had already acquired funds for the project and has signed a contract with the "Central Housing and Building Company" which began digging foundations in Kfar Ofer yesterday. As for the water problem, which the officials admitted made life extremely difficult, the Mekorot Company had already laid pipes in the village and they were now being welded together.

The Agency officials declared that the lot of the settlers should be eased during this summer. A written statement to that effect was delivered to the strikers with a warning not to prejudice their case by striking.

Court to Rule on Import Rights of Iraqi Newcomer

An application for an order *nisi* was brought before the High Court yesterday in the attempt to improve the position of Iraqi immigrants who are prohibited by the Iraq Government from taking personal effects with them and refused permission by Israel to bring goods into the country without a special licence, unless the items had been household goods.

The Court issued the order and called on the Director of Customs and Excise, as well as on the Customs Collector of Tel Aviv to show cause why they should not rescind the confiscation order issued last month against the electric stove and refrigerator of Mrs. Esther Shemesh of Tel Aviv, a new immigrant from Iraq. They must also show cause why her property should not be released without special charges.

Mrs. Shemesh claimed that the policy of the Iraq Government had caused her to transfer money to her brother in England to have him send her household goods to Israel. When the applicant arrived here as an immigrant, she immediately declared at the Customs offices that a refrigerator and stove were to arrive.

When the articles arrived at Haifa Port, however, the Government confiscated them, stating they had not been used by the applicant at home and that she therefore needed a special import licence. This is an unjustified interpretation of the law, it was asserted.

The Court was composed of Justices Agranat, Silberg and Witkon. Mr. S. Sassoon appeared for the applicant.

Only 70 Buses On T.A.-J'lem-Haifa Runs

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Thirty-five buses are to be used daily on each of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem and Tel Aviv-Haifa routes when the long-expected "save fuel" regulations are published, it was learned here today.

At present 55 buses go to Haifa daily and about 50 to Jerusalem, but the number of passengers has been decreasing in the past three months, according to Eshed circles. The bus companies were given 10 days from the publication of the new rules to arrange their new schedules. Buses on these routes are to run on a fixed timetable and tickets are expected to be sold in advance.

No curtailment is planned of "locals" which stop at every station, except that they are to stop running one hour earlier.

The hours of evening performances in cinemas may be changed in keeping with the new timetables.

TAXIS STOPPED

A road block was set up on the highway to Jerusalem by police yesterday, during a search for interurban taxis suspected of violating traffic restrictions. Taxis and buses have been prohibited from leaving the main cities an hour before and after train departure time. No cases of violation were reported. (Itim)



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Water Experts Exchange Ideas

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (USIS).—Water experts from 17 countries met with U.S. irrigation engineers today to study problems in harnessing natural water resources for human benefit.

Last week the visitors examined the Columbia basin irrigation project, including the Grand Coulee dam, the largest hydro-electric power plant in the world. The dam has been producing power since 1941, but the irrigation phase supplying water to the first 66,000 acres of the 1,029,000 acre project was inaugurated on Thursday.

Speaking to the experts later the U.S. Commissioner of Reclamation, Michael W. Straus, recalled that the U.S. had borrowed heavily from other lands in developing its reclamation projects. He himself had attended the World Water Congress in New Delhi and noted that the Indians developed a silt ejection system which was very effective and cheap to operate.

The Commissioner emphasized that U.S. has made many mistakes in the development of its resources programme. "There is no reason, however, why other countries should repeat our mistakes," he added.

Planes Drop Food In Australian Flood Area

SYDNEY, Wednesday (Reuter). — Two small planes today dropped food, mail and provisions to the flood bound people of Forbes and the surrounding district in central west New South Wales.

The raging Lachlan River which cuts the town in three is now more than a kilometre wide in some places.

Most of the town's 6,000 inhabitants have been forced to evacuate their homes. They are camped in halls or have moved to higher ground.

FIRE DESTROYS PAINT FACTORY

NATHANYA, Wednesday. — The Havatzelet Paint Factory, a cooperative of new immigrants in the Bet Lidd camp, was completely gutted by fire today. The origin of the fire, which caused thousands of pounds worth of damage, is not known. The blaze was fought by the Nathanya Fire Brigade, Police and troops, but their efforts could not save any part of the building or stock.

The Jerusalem Fire Brigade late last night put out a fire in an electric refrigerator repair shop on Jaffa Road. The fire broke out when an electric motor became overheated. No one was injured, and the extent of the damage caused is unknown.

J'LEM WORKERS GRADES BEING DECIDED

A final meeting of the special Jerusalem Municipal Council committee working out new grades for city employees is scheduled to be held today, to determine the recommendations to be made at tomorrow's extraordinary meeting of the Council.

Agreement has been reached by the majority right-wing coalition and the left-wing opposition on most of the gradings except for some in the higher categories.

The Financial Committee decided to recommend to the Council that the 1952-53 tax rates be the same as for the previous year. While it was recognized that an upward revision must be made, the committee felt that this would take a long time and would delay the collection of revenue. An increase is expected to be made later in the year.

The Health Committee approved in principle that the city cooperate in setting up a plant to convert garbage into organic fertilizer. A new immigrant from Rumania, Mr. Y. Bar-On, an agronomist, requested a concession, stating that he was ready to invest IL.15,000 and needed no foreign currency. He could begin operations in about 25 months and his plant would require 25 dunams. The possibility of building such a plant at Malha (Manahat) is to be investigated. Public tenders for the project are to be invited.

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U.N. Action Asked on Saudi Trade Ban Against Jews

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday. — The World Jewish Congress served notice yesterday that it would continue to press for a hearing at the U.N. Economic and Social Council on the Saudi Arabian decree prohibiting trade with Jews of other lands.

Describing the decree as a "direct violation" of the U.N. Charter, Mr. Maurice L. Perlzweig praised the recent U.S. State Department action in appealing to Saudi Arabia to lift the restrictions.

The Saudi Arabian delegation here has, for the past two weeks, successfully blocked efforts of the W.J.C. to secure a hearing on the discriminatory decree.

At the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, an article guaranteeing the freedom of religion for inclusion in the proposed Covenant on civil and political rights was unanimously adopted today.

It provides "that everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion" including the right to maintain or change religion, to manifest religion or belief in worship.

Soviet and other amendments to the Press Freedom Section of the proposed U.N. Covenant on Human Rights were attacked by the U.S. yesterday.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, U.S. delegate to the Human Rights Commission, charged that the amendments if adopted would be a "serious step backwards."

The basic article provides that press freedom may be subject to legal restrictions only when "necessary for the protection of national security, public order, safety, health, morals or reputations of others."

Conditional Press Freedom

A Soviet amendment stipulated that press freedom should be exercised "in the interests of democracy" and that it should be subject to conditions ensuring that it is "not exploited for war propaganda, incitement to hatred among people, racial discrimination and for dissemination of slanderous rumours."

Mrs. Roosevelt charged that the reason "in the interest of democracy" could be interpreted as interests of the state concerned and pointed to statements by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky to prove the point.

Soviet Delegate P. D. Morosov said he was "amazed" that the U.S. should pose as the champion of freedom of the press and criticized the permission for publication of articles which appeared last year such as "The Third World War" issue of Colliers magazine.

An Egyptian amendment called for restrictions when necessary for the "maintenance of peace, and good relations between states." (U.P. I.N.A.)

Hirohito Performs Shinto Rites

TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Emperor Hirohito yesterday formally reported to his royal ancestors that Japan had regained her independence.

To do this he travelled from Tokyo to Ujiyamada, in the Mie prefecture, more than 300 kms. away, and thence to the home of his ancestors at Ise.

Later he left for Kyoto to make a similar report before the mausoleum of his grandfather, the Emperor Meiji.

The ceremony is a feature of State Shinto which had been outlawed by the Occupation Authorities.

Namier Knighted In Queen's Honours List

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Queen Elizabeth II has returned from Balmoral Castle, Scotland, to London for her first public engagements since the end of court mourning last week.

Tomorrow, her official birthday, the Queen will ride to the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, to take the salute at the trooping of the colours, one of the summer season's most colourful military ceremonies.

Later in the day, from a balcony at Buckingham Palace the Queen will watch a fly past of Royal Air Force planes.

Two new Viscounts, two Barons and 60 Knights Bachelor were created in the Queen's birthday honour's list, the first of her reign, published today.

Professor Lewis Bernstein Namier, Russian-born author, often hailed as the greatest living British historian, received a Knighthood.

Among the former Mandatory officials to receive honours are Mr. Harold Chudleigh and Mr. K.L. Sanders, made Officers of the British Empire.

I.L.O. CONFERENCE OPENS TODAY

GENEVA, Wednesday (Reuter). — More than 600 government, employers, and workers representatives from 65 member states, met here today for the opening of the International Labour Organization's 35th general conference.

The most important items on the agenda of the conference, which is expected to close on June 28, are international conventions dealing with paid holidays in agriculture, minimum standards of social security, and the protection of working mothers.

The conference will consider an application for membership from the United Kingdom of Libya.

Appeal Against Black Market Fine Rejected

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — "I would have fined the accused IL.1,000 each, with the alternative of three months in prison," District Court Judge Y. Lamm stated today in an appeal case of two merchants who were fined IL.50 each by the Anti-profiteering Tribunal in October 1950.

The appellants, Mordecai Benyamini and Alexander Berman, wholesale greengrocers, were fined for selling marrows at black market prices.

The appeal was rejected.

The other judges were P. Avissar and J. Gavison.

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Tuesday, June 10, Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv.
Wednesday, June 11, Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv.
Thursday, June 12, Orah Hall, Haifa.
2 farewell concerts at 6.30 & 9 p.m.
Administration: Wallin Theatrical Office, 1 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel. 3[illegible], Tel Aviv. Tickets: Wallin Office, Tel Aviv, Ginsburg Theatre Office, Haifa.

REWARD
Disappeared from Givat Rambam—small private car
FORD "ANGLIA"
Model 1946, No. 5531, colour-black, right-hand drive. Any person furnishing information leading to the car's recovery will be rewarded. Please phone Tel Aviv 66790 or 3773.

Cables in Brief

POPE.—The Vatican [illegible] the Pope has had a [illegible] He has received [illegible] for discussion [illegible] added.

LIGHTNING.—Lightning [illegible] central Belgrade telephone exchange during a violent storm yesterday [illegible] ing a fire and putting [illegible] lines out of order.

Hebrew Broadcasts From Syria Planned

A special programme in Hebrew will be broadcast daily from the Syrian State Broadcasting Station to "reveal to the Jews in Palestine the nonsense and false claims of Zionism," Syrian dictator Fawzi Selo announced in Damascus Tuesday night.

Giving reasons for this new move by Syria, Col. Selo said: "The Jews are misleading their own people. Syria must be prepared to stop their ambitions and defy this evil Zionist propaganda by adopting the same means the Jews are using in spreading their allegations throughout the Arab world."

ISRAEL PARTICIPATING IN IZMIR FAIR

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—As in former years, the Manufacturers' Association is this year again being represented at the international fair at Izmir, Turkey, by an Israeli pavilion.

Firms interested in participating in the exhibition have been asked to communicate with the Association.

BATHING FORBIDDEN IN YARKON RIVER

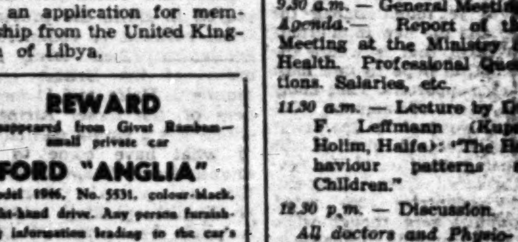
TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—With the approach of the summer season, the Tel Aviv Municipality has pointed out that bathing in the Yarkon River is highly dangerous to health because of bilharzia and is a contravention of municipal bye-laws and liable to a fine of IL.100.

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ASSOCIATION OF PHYSIO-THERAPISTS IN ISRAEL
The 2nd General Conference will be held on Friday, June 6 and Saturday, June 7, at the Bet Hahalutzot, 3 Rehov Yalag, Haifa.
On Friday, June 6: —
2 p.m. sharp — Opening.
2.30 p.m. — Lecture by Dr. Ernst Spira (Tel Hashomer): "Congenital Dislocation of the Hip."
4 p.m. — Interval.
5.30 p.m. — Lecture by Dr. E. Adler (Hadassah, Jerusalem): "Electro Diagnosis."
On Sat., June 7: —
9.30 a.m. — General Meeting. *Agenda*: — Report of the Meeting at the Ministry of Health. Professional Questions. Salaries, etc.
11.30 a.m. — Lecture by Dr. F. Leffmann (Kupat Holim, Haifa): "The Behaviour patterns of Children."
12.30 p.m. — Discussion.
All doctors and Physio-Therapists are cordially invited.

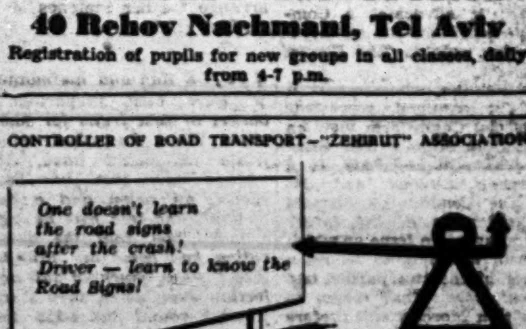
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Thursday, June 5, 1952
Sivan 12, 5712. — Ramadhan 12, 1371

NUREMBERG TO MECCA

THE attempt by Saudi Arabia to discriminate against imports originating from Jewish firms has begun to meet with rebuff. The most felicitous came early this week from the Italian Government, when it flatly rejected the Saudian request as incompatible with the post-war Italian democratic constitution which does not permit racial discrimination.

The Italian Minister for Industry and Commerce made it clear that it was impossible to state the racial origin of owners of commercial firms. He told the Saudi Arabian Government that it could no make its trade with Italy conditional on such identification This stand is all the more praiseworthy, coming as it does from a country badly in need of such a market as that offered by dollar-rich Arabia.

The discriminatory clauses circulated to governments which have economic relations with Saudia are of a particularly pernicious character, since they endeavour to blackmail the governments concerned into initiating "Nuremberg Laws" in their commercial life, a practice which, once accepted, might have far-reaching consequences. The power-drunk potentate, newly rich from oil royalties, has helped to refute Islamic politicians' apologists who claim that they are only anti-Israel, not anti-Semitic. Ibn Saud's attempt to dictate anti-Semitic policies is far removed from any relevance with Israel.

The U.S. government has, so far, been milder in its reply, appealing to the King to withdraw his discriminatory circular, and its final stand remains to be seen. The World Jewish Congress is now making efforts to raise the matter before the U.N. Economic and Social Council. These efforts will be watched with interest; it is a question which permits no temporizing.

ISRAEL COMMUNISTS

THE Israel Communists, who held their party conference last week, seem to be talking business. The era of theory is over, Mr. Mikunis told his comrades. Israel must be made into a People's Republic if it is to survive the cataclysm of the "not too distant future."

Judged by the stress that Mr. Mikunis placed on them in his speech, the allies of the Communists in Israel would appear to be found among the Arabs and the new immigrants — at least, that is where the Communists hope to find most of their supporters. That many Arabs voted Communist "because it was bad for the Jews" is not news. A few of the younger generation of the new immigrants from East-European countries also voted Communist here, though when they left Rumania, Bulgaria or Poland they were regarded as traitors to the cause.

But the Communists' Secretary-General revealed the weakness of his Party by offering to merge with Mapam. Mapam has a large and dependable following; it advocates a Communist approach to all problems, but retains "the Zionist viewpoint."

Mr. Mikunis, whose report, it must be assumed, represents the official Cominform view on Israel, told Mapam that Zionism was still regarded as a "bourgeois ideology" and also that the Communists claimed the leadership in the future united party—an issue on which all prior attempts to secure a merger of the two parties had broken down. That seems to mean that Moscow still prefers to carry out its own policy, using its own people who take directives without questioning.

If Mr. Mikunis' speech is to set anyone thinking, it should be the Mapam leaders in the first place. Mr. Mikunis was clear on one point; that the Communists here have not the power to carry out a revolution. He claimed to act according to "tested historic precedents" when he proposed therefore a union between the working class and the petit- bourgeoisie. Such "tested precedents" are certainly not lacking in recent history.

'Gagged' S. African Women Demonstrate

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday (AP).—Eighteen women, their mouths gagged, lined the front of Johannesburg City Hall at lunch-time today in protest against the City Council refusal to allow the Garment Workers Unions to hold a meeting here.

A curious crowd gathered to watch this silent demonstration. The women carried placards criticising the Government and the Council.

BEHIND THE MIDDLE EAST NEWS

Vatican Against 'Little Lebanon'

By Achimogel

ON February 12 this year the Papal Nunciature in Beirut announced that the Maronite Archbishop of Beirut, Magr. Ignatius Mubarak, second only in the Maronite hierarchy of the Lebanon to the Maronite Patriarch Butrus Arida, had tendered his resignation. Mubarak had in 1947 handed to the Royal Commission on Palestine a memorandum favouring the establishment of a Jewish National Home there and of a Christian National Home in the Lebanon. The 77 year old man was a beloved and respected figure, and what was considered his "dismissal" set the Lebanon seething with politico-religious dissention.

In the Lebanon the President, Bishara el Khoury, had fought against the French and his Dustur Party had developed an anti-French and pro-British features. Conservative in outlook, El Khoury pursued an all-Arab policy and advocated economic concessions to Syria which had the Arab League's backing. The Maronite opposition, the National Bloc and the Falange Movement (though the latter has often wavered) remained avowedly francophile.

Church Support

Emile Edde and Alfred Naccache had been presidents under the Mandate and their families played an important part in running the Bloc. They advocated the idea of a Christian "Little Lebanon" and good relations with Jumbulat, the Druze leader, and Kamil Shamoun, who formed the Nationalist Socialist front propagating social and electoral reforms including women's franchise. Both Arida and Mubarak belonged to the opposition group. They were sworn enemies of the President who co-operated closely with the Vatican. Tension increased when the President's Dustur bloc won the April 1951 elections, allegedly with Vatican support.

Arida's relations with the Vatican have always been strained. In 1933 the Vatican consented to his election with the utmost reluctance. His wilful, independent and sometimes offensive manner was not liked in Rome. The Vatican soon shattered his influence. Dignitaries of the other — minute — Eastern Churches were elevated to the rank of Cardinals, like Tappouni (Syrian Catholic) and Agagianan (Armenian Catholic). One by one the better part of the higher clergy in the Maronite Church was appointed by Rome against the presumed wishes of Arida. Among them were the Archbishops of Egypt and the Sudan, Cyprus, Aleppo, Baalbeck and Tyre. But the severest blow was to come in May 1948, when the Vatican set up an "Apostolic Commission" for the suspected purpose of assuming complete control of Arida's activities. The Commission was composed of the Archbishop of Tyre, the Deputy of the Egyptian Patriarch and, most shameful to Arida, Abdullah el-Khoury, a relative of the President. After the latter's death, Magr. Ziade, the Archbishop of Aleppo, was appointed in his place. Arida, frightened by this "Fifth Column", was handicapped in fighting back. He dared not openly question the authority of the Pope. As a desperate countermeasure he appointed a Maronite Council without consulting Rome. His temper at the age of 82 became fickle. He signed the Moscow Peace Petition, and though he later "revoked" this step it showed up his hapless and unavailing anger.

For a moment it looked as if Mubarak's "dismissal" had sent the opposition into open revolt. Even the President, who was suspected of being implicated in the removal of Mubarak, was upset at the abrupt and secretive manner in which the Vatican disposed of the Archbishop. Though bad health was proffered as a reason for the resignation, the appointment of his opponent, the 40 year old Ziade, in his place left no doubt in the mind of the public that Mubarak had been "sacked." To soothe the demonstrators who roamed the streets of Beirut Mubarak was fetched from the "Mount" where he had retired. He made conciliatory statements. The Papal Nunciature offered to reconsider the "resignation," since Mubarak declared that he was prepared to return to office if asked by the Pope.

Maronite Strike

Ziade stated publicly that he had not known of his intended appointment, a statement one has every reason to doubt. In any case, he created a *fait accompli* by establishing himself in Mubarak's office. A new storm followed. The students of the Maronite Theological Seminary, El-Hakmah, went on strike. In spite of this Ziade took a further step in the wrong direction by announcing the appointment of one of his closest followers as his deputy. This time he had to give way. Yohanna Maroun, the representative of the Patriarchate in Paris, who had been Mubarak's choice for the post, was in fact appointed at least "temporarily." The Maronite Council, anxious to avoid a further weakening of the community, called for restraint and the storm subsided.

The net result was a further shock to the Maronite Opposition holding out for a Christian "little Lebanon", and a victory for the President and the Vatican — though there is little knowing when the latent emotions of Arida's followers will be stirred again.

The Vatican's weeding out of those elements in the Maronite hierarchy who staunchly support a Christian "little Lebanon" appears at first paradoxical. But the apparent advantages of strengthening the President's Dustur Bloc become manifest on closer examination. While a Christian State would be isolated, a Christian community as part of a "greater Lebanon" would be accepted by the rest of the Arab World. Secondly, it is the Vatican's intention to disperse the idea that a national Arab State is by definition an Islamic State. Thirdly they desire to appease the Arabs, if possible. The Lebanon, whose political life is based on various communities including the Christian, may indeed serve as a bridge between the Church of Rome and the Arab World.

The draw-backs of this design are equally obvious: the Christian community must surrender to the wishes of the larger Moslem community and, by professing national Arab sentiments, be pliant to the demands of the Arab League. Further, this Vatican policy will alienate the progressive and unbiased elements among the Maronites, many of whom — like Mubarak — advocate a moderate policy towards Israel, and part of whom form an organized community in the U.S. These elements will continue to be restive.

"Little Lebanon" as distinct from "greater Lebanon" would exclude the Northern Part of the Lebanon, a predominantly Moslem region which was added under the French Mandate. A "little Lebanon" would be overwhelmingly Christian whereas "greater Lebanon" is forced to consider Moslem sentiments which are largely Pan-Arab.

Readers' Letters

THE LITTLE THINGS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Grave problems beset us which cannot be solved in a day, but it ought surely to be within our power to prevent the smaller nuisances which unnecessarily prejudice our common interests.

I had to spend a night in Haifa in Hadar Hacarmel. At 2 a.m. I and others were awakened by a raucous harangue conveyed by a loud-speaker within a huge circuit. It was an address interspersed with blaring music at a students soiree, and it took fully half-an-hour and several phone calls to the orbit of the hoarse agitator. And this, too in the tourist season. In reply to our first protest we were told by the Police that "the students have a permit till 3 a.m."!

In Alfazi Road a local "skyscraper," tall, narrow, and ugly, is being constructed on a tiny plot, which obviously offends the building laws of the Municipality. Owners, who have built one-family bungalows now are overshadowed by this aid to congestion which brazenly defies the authorities. Naturally this successful evasion of the law will encourage others.

When the milkman fails to deliver milk two days in succession some half-dozen calls are needed to secure service the next day, and one must then be grateful to the distributor for deigning to turn up.

We spend a great deal to immunize the population against disease, but the bread we eat is toppled into a bin from which the loaves fall into the gutter, and even thrown on to an open cart where they form the seat on which the driver sits!

Jerusalem has lately recruited another 20 policemen. Could they be instructed in the rules of health and the by-laws of the Municipality?

Yours etc.
NAIVE.

Jerusalem, May 28.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED COMPANIES FOR INVESTORS

Japan's Industrial Potential

By AL ALTMAN

JAPAN, Israel's newest diplomatic neighbour, exemplifies the principle laid down by one of the delegates to the International Symposium on Desert Research. The fight against natural poverty was a problem of stable government and social control without which scientific knowledge and technical skill could not be put to use. The successful fight against deserts, he said, required that the economic, industrial, military, administrative, as well as purely technical, resources of the nation be coordinated to the necessary fine degree.

This point of view may be of some help in trying to understand how Japan, despite great poverty in the raw materials needed for modern industry, became one of the leading industrial nations of the world before it was battered into defeat.

Life-Lines Cut

The extent of Japan's dependence on natural resources outside the four main islands is most dramatically illustrated by the results of the destruction by Allied air power of Japanese shipping and the capture of sources of supply in the Pacific area. Once her lines to the Empire in the south were cut, Japanese industry suffered a decline. It was this, rather than the bombing, which crippled the Japanese industrial machine, as the interrogations of Japanese financiers, factory managers, soldiers and statesmen so clearly showed.

Impressive, indeed was the list of imports upon which the country was critically dependent when it went to war in 1941. It ranged over oil, coking coal, bauxite, rubber, nickel, tin, cobalt, lead, cotton, phosphate, salt, graphite, potash, magnesite, food and many ferro-alloys such as vanadium, molybdenum and chromium.

Just as Israel's present struggle to create a stable state during the period of The Ingathering of the Exiles is taking place in a world torn by East-West conflict, so Japan's conquest of her natural poverty and industrial development was shaped by events after the Meiji Restoration in 1868. The builders worked at heightened tempo to give the new regime stability. Abroad was the lesson of China as they read it — the fate of a weak nation in the hands of imperialist powers. Internally, the war for the Restoration was followed by years of social unrest with its danger for the regime from agrarian discontent and samurai insurrection.

The Meiji Government poured all of its energies into centralising and modernizing the army and the police system. Building on the military forces and material of some of the clans, the leaders wrestled with what they considered the central problem of the day — the creation of trade and industry, not for their own sake, but as a means of establishing those industries crucial to a modern army and navy.

Fear of Foreigners

The regime turned its back on foreign loans because they were considered as bringing foreign control in their wake. Capital accumulation and enterprising spirit were at home at a low level. It was therefore the Meiji policy to bring under government control the arsenals, foundries, shipyards and mines formerly scattered among various clans. It then centralized and developed them until they reached a high level of technical efficiency, while at the same time initiating other strategic enterprises, such as chemical industries, glass and cement factories. The state then sold a large portion of these industries to a handful of trusted financial oligarchs. From their favoured position as financial supporters of the new regime, a few families, such as the Mitsui, Iwasaki, Sumitomo and Yasuda, continually strengthened their advantages through the purchase at low prices of the well-organized government industries. The government kept in its own hands only the most vitally strategic enterprises, such as arsenals, shipyards and some parts of the mining industry.

The first transfers to private hands were made in the non-military industries. Government cotton-spinning mills with the most up-to-date English machinery and glass and cement works were sold. Government ownership of the railway lines was partially abandoned and in 1881, the Nippon Railway Company was founded and received generous government loans and subsidies for expansion.

After disposing of some of its model factories in the non-military industries, the government gradually turned over to private hands some of its mining and shipbuilding enterprises.

This policy of keeping tight control upon military industries while maintaining a paternalistic relationship with other types of enterprises continued down to the end of the last war and was one of the most characteristic features of Japanese industrialization.

Crucial Pivot

This dominant position of the state, supported by private enterprise and military power, was buttressed by all the resources available to the state to control the Japanese mind — resources which extended into the army, the school, ethical-religious belief, the home. It was this tightly interlocking system which the Occupying Powers tried to destroy. The extent to which it has been disrupted is not yet clear. As one of the leading Western scholars on Japan, Sir George Sansom, pointed out in his most recent book which analyses the influence of the Western World on Japan during the last 500 years, the Japanese genius has been to absorb foreign acquisitions into the Japanese mould, giving them a native cast and flavour.

Of one thing we may be quite sure. Whatever the future line of Japanese development will be, the lines of force will be coming from two sources — the Japanese way of life itself and the East-West conflict in which Japan is one of the crucial Asiatic pivots.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Outstanding Italian Collection

THE most beautiful component of the exhibition "Italian Acquisitions" at the Bezalel Museum is the synagogual ornaments of the Seicento and Settecento. Most of these lovely objects in precious metal, brocade and gilt wood have been shown and reviewed before. They are mostly gifts of the Jewish communities of Rome and Venice. Now that the whole treasure is exhibited, the contrast between the graceful levity of the Venetian Rococo and the stately splendour of the Roman Baroque stands out most clearly.

The pictures have been collected by Professor Paolo d'Ancona in Milano. They are tastefully selected, of a high average quality and will form the valuable foundation for a future exhibit of contemporary Italian Art. Morandi's "Still life in Grey," the works of Carlo Carra, the "Flowers" by Depisi and Paolucci's "Still life" are to my taste the highlights. A collection of pictures by Palizzi and Fattori, representative members of the "Machioli" group, the "painters of Spots," who in the Seventies of the last century inaugurated Italian Impressionism, is most interesting. Another member of this group, Vito d'Ancona, is represented with a number of works, instructively illustrating the development of this rare and gifted painter from Romanticism to Impressionism.

The only important sculpture of the collection is a beautiful bronze head by Jacopo Manzi. Among the graphic works are a lovely Modigliani drawing, some vedutes by Piranesi, a series of engravings by the Settecento artist, Inocento Alessandri. My choice among the contemporary engravings and lithographs are the "Archaeologists" by Chirico, even if the artist would now, disown this amusing child of his fancy.

Orloff Show

The "Chana Orloff Exhibition," which opened simultaneously, was fully reviewed when it appeared in Tel Aviv. These marginal remarks will be sufficient.

To be fair, among Chana Orloff's early works are some successful female portraits. But a comparison of the sensitive "Woman with Fan 1921" and the smooth emptiness of "Chana Rovina 1936" illustrates a retrograde development in contrast to the stable quality of her "men," as shown by the equal excellence, let us say, of "Sh. Levin 1920" and "Nishri 1950".

The "Ostrich," the "Dog" and the "Silverfish" are my selections from Orloff's animal sculptures. While perfectly conscious of the surface values of bronze, wood and stone in her busts and statuettes, her compositions suffer from the fact that they are simple casts of clay models, without any consideration for the noble material.

Th. F. M.

KEEPING POSTED

WE had just been reading the account of the cricket match at Lord's in London last Friday and wondering whether this game has remained so exclusively British because it does not rain enough anywhere else to keep the pitch green, when we found a letter from the Haifa Club. This said that a successful cricket match had been played in Haifa the previous week between 11 commercial gentlemen (their term, not ours) of the British community in Haifa, and 11 members of the Israel Airforce, which has a strong sprinkling of what have come to be known here as "Anglo-Saxons", that is, people born in an English-speaking country. A pitch was prepared near the Oil Tank Farm and the match, we understand, was greatly enjoyed by all concerned. The letter maintains a coy silence as to who won, and what the score was, but the Club would be glad to arrange further matches of a similar kind.



LITTLE Rafi and his mother were busy preparing a basket of first fruits for Shavuot. When he asked what fruits he could have, his mother gave him her best carrot, an onion and a cucumber, and told him he was a lucky boy, that the onion ration had come in. Still he didn't think much of this selection even when they stuck flowers round the edge and tied it all up with greenery. He wanted something special, he said. He wandered out the kitchen disconsolately, and back into his own room. There, on the table, sat a little wild pigeon, so young that it could barely fly. With a good deal of coaxing and a few scratches the little pigeon was captured, and the next day, decorated with ribbons, it sat demurely in Rafi's basket of first fruits, looking extremely special.

THE word "meta" has different meanings in different languages. In Italian, for instance, it means a target or, with the accent on the last letter, a half. In Hebrew it stands for "she is dead." As a first name, Meta is quite common in various central European countries. It seems that recently a man from one of these countries was at a government office and an official was taking down his particulars. "Ma shem ishtecha — what is your wife's name?" asked the official. "Meta," the man replied. "Oh, I'm sorry," the official muttered, hastily crossed out the word "married" and substituted "widower," and thought in passing that his client seemed very cheerful about it, at that.

WE have another letter this week, this time from an old Jerusalemite, Ralph Poston, one-time A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Wauchope, later head of the P.B.S., and now the head of the Near East Broadcasting Service in Cyprus. He had seen the note on Mr. Hesse's restaurant which appeared in this column recently and hoped that the meals would soon be back to the old standard. He adds "There is only one passage in the article which worries me, and that is the imputation that the Assistant Inspector General of Police, Mr. Syers, stopped bringing my old friend, Mollie McQueen, to Hesse's restaurant once she was his wife."

HAIFA has lately been enjoying a small fair-ground equipped with swings and merry-go-rounds, most popular with children, and in any case pleasantly romantic and old-fashioned looking. The surprising thing about the merry-go-round is that instead of the kind of music usual for the gilt carriages and galloping horses and swans the machine blares out the long-drawn sobbing cadences of traditional chazanuth. A visitor one Saturday morning was so struck with this fact that he asked the proprietor whether he hadn't been able to get more appropriate records for his enterprise! He found that the owner was not at all worried. All the people who came there on a Saturday morning were obviously people who do not go to the synagogue, the man said, so why should they not at least be made to listen to a little synagogue music?



Today's contributors include E.P., Jerusalem, E. Trachsel, Tel Aviv and H.W.G., Haifa.



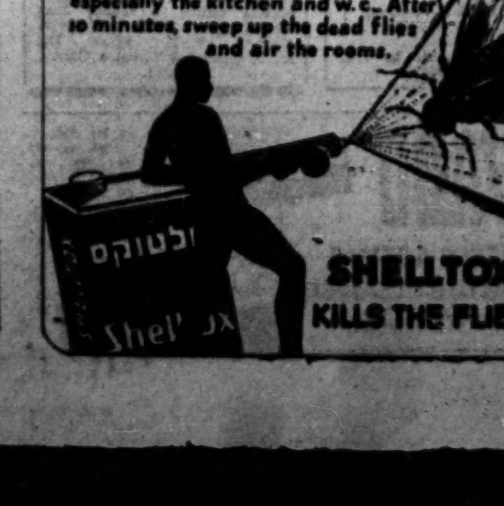
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